BOOM IN MINING STOCKS. been actually laid bare or blocked out and what chance there is of the mine directors

PEOPLE IN THE WEST EAGER TO IN-VEST IN NEW PROJECTS.

Before Process of Development of a Mine - Tricks of Mining Sharks - Some Unexpected Fortunes From Mining Shares.

Pomona, Cal., Dec. 10.-There never was a time in the West when more mining companies and associations were floating stock than today. The remarkable boom in copper properties, the discovery of new goldfields, the unusual demand for lead and silver ores by the smelters, and the large profit of working low grade auriferous orea by the eyanide and chlorination processes have had much to do in creating the activity now existing in all sorts of mining properties in the Rockies and the Sierras. But the chief factor in the demand for mining shares and the formation of new mining companies is the abundance of oney an I the general desire to reach wealth Ly short, speculative routes. The number of mining companies incorpor

ated in Aricona in 1868 has been 27 per cent. greater than in any other year. In California. some 350 more mining companies have been incorporated since Jan. I than in any other ike period in the history of the State. More gold, silver and mining companies have been formed this year in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and especially Colorado than in any former year. During November more mining took out incorporation papers in Idaho and Arizona than in any menths in a dezen other years, and the chances are that the beginning of 1800 will see even greater activity in metal mining than any period of this year has exhibited. A San Francisco mining journal recently estimated that from Jan. 1, 1809, to Oct. some thirteen hundred gold, silver, lead and copper mining companies have been incorposted between the eastern slope of the Bocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, with an authorized cap.tn/ of \$410,000,000. In the cities of Donver, El Paso, San Fran-

Butte, Los Anueles, Colorado Springs and Portland, Ore., one hears of new mining operations on all sides. In Los Angeles and Portland there are dozens of handsomely furfflees in the best buildings in town which are now occupied as headquarters of mining companies where there were only a few year or two ago. Mining stock promoters are otels on the cars, on the curbstones and in ousiness offices. Samples of precious ores are exhibited in shop windows, in hotel offices and behind bars in saloons. Old and young slike talk of mines and what the prospects are in this, that or the other newly organized company. Men and women who never invested before in mining shares of any kind are taking fivers in mining stocks. Meanwhile, a large number of the newly incorporated companies have agents busy in all the cities and towns in the Easters States selling stock, and the soles which the its report by telegraph to the Western scalquarters every day are far aboad of any-Ar zo a gold mine in which ess than \$300 worth of development work had been done and which was merely a good prospect recently sold in New York all the 700,000 hares he offered at ten conts a share in one day Last week another agent who had never before been east of the Mississippi River sold from a few specimen bits of ore and a map of his propert es more than \$40,000 worth copper mining -hares in two hours in never before successful as mining proor as mining stock salesmen have made snug fortunes by their efforts as sa esmea in the East this year. It is stimated that New York capital to the amount of \$3,000,000 has been invested in Arizona restors have never been in Arizona. they were to see the two side, but they have heard of the wonderful flights some mining share values rofit that investments of a few hundred and they are glad of a chance to try their own lack in mining. The Denver and the Colorado Springs Mining Exchanges have done the largest business since the ripple treck and Creede mining excitement in 1-94, and the San Francisco Mining Ex-

experience" said a veteran mining promoter New York and Cincinnati the other day, "have seen anything like the way those Eastern tracers in like a steel trap. I no man in Brookly, who told my that he dropped \$8,000 in a mining scheme in Utah twenty years ago and had based the very word thew upon my prospectus at 1 to have an as-Then he wrote his check for \$12,000, with It to me for 120,000 shares of our mining

A great many people who can never be in-direct to buy any other stocks or to speculate stock buyers in the West, Every town and lamlet in the Western States and Terrilaties has its residents whom gold and eller mines have made rich and poor altermately. Every community out here has residetts who can seldom resist a chance to inves at least a little in a new mining proposition. Every town on the Pacific Coast has a local there rown on the Facilic Coasts has a local disteryed how John So-and-as bought mining sizes. In \$100 a few years ago and sold cut a few years later for \$10,000 or \$15,000, and just as many towns also have stories of low this or that man once lived in a fine house, drove in his carriage and had many servants, but is now reduced to poverty because of some measurement or by reason of some measurement or by reason of some measurement or by reason of some measurement of by reason of some measurement of by reason of some measurement of the some reason of some measurement of the some reason of some reason of some measurement of the some of the some reason of some

property to jay for the development of the

when the investor has taken these and other details into consideration and has assured himself that i.e has correct information. there is comparatively little risk in mining investments, providing by does not overwide the shares. An investor in a wildent mine pays a mere song for his property and takes the chance of there being a genuine vein of ore beneath. A multitude of people who have invested in wildcat mining companies with very meagre prospects believing that they were buying a developed and legitimate mining proposition have ever since been loud in their denunciations of all miners and mining companies as sharks and swindlers. Occasionally the prospects of the existence of a body of ore are so good at the surface and the character of the men is so very satisfactory that shares in a wild cat company are sna pel up at almost as large prices as in those of a developed and producing mine. Every min seamp in the West has its quote of verselous stories of how mere prospect house it exposed ledges have been incorporated into mining companies and soil or thousands of dollars. Semetimes these lave become very o'ten the vein his pinched out and the ore has

group less profind able as the shafts have been linwever straightforward mining methods

sink into it.

Towever straightforward mining methods have been by the come, there is always an easy chance for the experienced majority share holders in any mine to profit at the expense of the minority and the more cond-ling stare-holders. A whole yourn might be written about mining tricks by which partners freeze partners out of ownership in a mining property. Another volume might be tilled with tales of how stock in gold and silver mines often is so depreclated that the shareholders on the inside buy it a their own prices from the discouraged stockholders, only to see the same stock saddenic because which after the undestrable members of the firm have out the investment. There is an army of men and women throughout the West who have at one time owned shareholders, by one mens of another, were forced to abandon their investment as unproduble. All the original shareholders, his one mines of another, were forced to abandon their investment as unproduble. All the original shareholders in the comatok mines sold their holdings in those properties had been assessed heavily every mount for exploratory work. The new shareholders, who bought the stocks from the viscouraged owners for small sums, were in control of the mines in January, 1873, and from that time until 1880, the same productive were made to yield more than \$2 u.und 000, and in 1874 the famous boundary ledge, the richest ever found, was struck in the Comstock.

Because the workings of a mine are underground it is not difficult for designing stock-holders to decide their partners. There are so many facts and formal stocks from the situation of shore the shareholders in the comstock.

Because the workings of a mine are underground it is not difficult for designing stock-holders to decide their partners. There are so many facts and formal mane ere that would read to shareholders in the shareholders i

penses, avoiding pay ores and suppressing tests.

The values of mining stocks may also be advanced in as many ways as they may be depreciated. A mine may be made to yield abnormally for a few months, and then, when large dividends have been paid every month, the shareholders on the inside may sell their holdings at fancy prices. The interest are only is in sight. There may be no explorators or development work done; the idea is simply to get out the bestore A promoter who has had his tip adroit by spreads the report that there is an immense quantity of rich ore in the lower levels of the mine, that the vein widens and grows richer as it is worked downward, and that there are as it is worked downward, and that there are as it is worked downward, and that there are as it is worked downward, and that there are had not go a mining shares at such times advance in value. Viovithe West there are instances of mining shares that have risen on mere rumors from five to even twenty-fold in a few days. The isabelia mine in Cripple Creek advanced in value from \$250,000 to more than \$1,00,000 in four days in January, 1866. Shares in the Tenessee mine at Chloride, Ariz, went from 10 to 30 cents in two days has September, and there are a host of similar illustrations of rapid fluctuations.

in two days las. September, and there are a host of similar illustrations of rapid fluctuations.

One who reads the prospectus of a gold or silver mining company for the first time is generally amazed at the large number of shares that the company incorporates with. Nearly all mining companies have with. Nearly all mining companies have half a million of a million shares, and few have 250,000 and 100,000. The million shares companies usually put their stock on the market at two or three cents a share, and the presenctus invariably says that the par value of \$1 will undoubtedly soon be reached. Experience has shown that new and undeveloped mines can have capital faster for development and managery by selling hundreds of thousands of shares at two and three cents are than by selling a few thousand at two and three dollars each. One hundred persons who will invest \$500 each in mining stock in a new company are easier found thun fifty who will invest \$100. There are many instances of mining shares that have been hawked from the Atlantic to the lacific at one and two cents for a few years and have alterward gone to \$2.50 and \$31 in a few months more. Several people in \$1. Louis bought stock in the Granite Mountain mine in Montana for three cents a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880, and got monthly dividends of \$4 a share in 1880.

The manner of organizing gold and silver

more than \$300,000. The selling pric-of the trensury stock naturally fixed the value of the incorporators' own shares. Very often it occurs that while an agent for a mining company is abroad selling trensury stock at ten cents a share, an incorpo-rator at home, for treasons of his own, will sell his own private stock for one-half and one-thical the treasury stock prices. That is what he calls letting his friends in on the ground floor.

his own private stock to one-hall and one-third the treasury stock prices. That is what he cals letting his friends in on the ground floor.

"My rule in organizing and controlling gold and silver mines," said a veteran mining operator to the writer recently. "Is never to spend my own money in opening a mine, no matter how flattering the prospects, I do all the headwork and my experience ought to offset the shareholders' money. So I always make surethat we have enough capital in our company to do all the work until we get to dividends before a lick of development is begun. There are so many ils, and ands between the organizing of a mining company and the getting out of pay ore that I will not risk my money in any scheme."

In companies incorporated in States and Territories where assessments on stock are legal, the minority shareholders are more watchful of the proceedings of the directors of a mining company than in States and Territories where assessments cannot be made. This is because It is so easy for the directors chosen by the majority shareholders, who are always the original incorporators of the company, to discourage the minority shareholders and to bear the value of the educed. Where assessments cannot be made on shares, the directors of gold and alliver mines have mortgaged a mining property for even more than all the capital realized from the sale of Treasury stock, and that has prevented dividend payments for a year or two longer than was anticipated.

A person who is assonished to find that a little mining company has issued a million or two shares of mining stock is sure to be amazed to read in the mining prospectual that the stock is "full paid" does not mean that a hundred cents on the dollar realized from the stock is "full paid" does not mean that a hundred cents on the dollar realized to read in the mining prospectual that the stock is full paid. But to say that the stock is "full paid" has been paid into the company at the begin ning of operations took advantage of a legal fiction in an att

the initial e-timate.

There are so many opportunities for wrong doing in mining operations that nowadays only miners of established reputation for recritude and experience make signal successes. The person who invests heavily in any mining proposition in these days burs only after an examination of the prospect, and a theromeh assaying of bits of one from dozens of locations on the ledge, and after studying from all sides how best to develop the property and market the ores. More holes in the ground cannot be soil for mines any longer to recope who know anything about gold and silver mining, no matter how inviting the prospect. Mines are yet salted for the unwary tenderfoot, just as greengoods are yet soil in the most up-to-date communities, but the swindle is much less common than formerly. It demands closer study of new wars to deceive mining purchasers. Once in a while the best and most honorable mining expert will be deceived.

Sometimes the mining shark, when he has a

rurchasers. Once in a while the best and most honorable mining expert will be decived.

Sometimes the mining shark, when he has a cautious and experienced man in tow, will give the prospective buyer a pick and shoved and tell him to dig out his own ore from the wails of the vein. He has previously arranged for that, however. An old time trick was to discharge a musker loaded with minute golden pellets, like bird shor, against the exposed vein. The golden pollets would be mashed and drawn into the rock, looking like species of the yellow metal deposited there by fature. The powder station could be oasily effaced, and the rock left spartling with the yellow metal. Another schune of mining sharks is to blow with an air pump an ounce of gold dust against an extosed wet ledge. The dust will adhere. When the rock is dry it will be as fascinating a prospect for gold mining a one may imagine. A man can make worthless rock appear ation less in the naturalness with which the quartz is flied with golden specks. A few years ago a witness in the United States Court at Phoenix, Ariz, confessed that he spent two mosths in saiting a quartz nine at (dotse for some St. Louis men. He used dental drills, and by most careful labor inserted more than 3,000 golden flages of all sizes and shapes in the sides of a tunnel so as to make the quartz show a valuation of Sibal a ton and defy detection of the irant. A year ago at the trial of a salted in he case in (tab., it was found that a quartz nine case in (tab., it was found that a quartz nine that sold for something like \$100,000 had been derived for months by several intensived, and more than \$500 worth of gold dust had been skilluily driven into the employed, and more than \$500 worth of gold dust had been skilluily driven into the employed, and more than \$500 worth of gold dust had been skilluily driven into the employed, and more than \$500 worth of gold dust had been skilluily driven into the employed.

ing on the principle of the sami blast had been employed, and more than \$860 worth of god dust had been skillully driven lyto the emacks and rough spots of an expessed vein in the mine. The mine was bought or the recommendation of several of the most tristed mining experts, who had spondays in examining the property to assire themselves what it was ward. It is said he mailing lawyers that it is doubtful whicher the sating of the mine could have been travel had not one of the sharters concessed, so artistically was the work done.

The take miners that we most district, said an experienced assayer in Los Angeles, are those who preten! to be new process assayers. They have a smattering of metalliersy and are in the hire of mining sharks. They travel about the mining country devising schemes for the sharks, by which they may fool housest assayers into making flattering certificates. They say they have devising schemes for the sharks, by which they may fool housest assayers into making flattering certificates. They say they have devised some scheme by which they can find gold and other ores all at the same time. The assayer is often interested at once, when a low-grade ore is brought to us for a test by a man whom the sharpers have on the string, one of these new fellows may come in and politely ask to be present at the assay. The most watchful person in the world cannot keep such a man from doing something to mise the valuation of the ore lie is not to be a fine sheight of hand performer. They be requently seen barren neck made to show itself worth \$100 a ton by a trick of some fellow who apparently never touched my apparatus or went near the crucibles. I have known sliver ore to be enriched right through a canvas bag with nitrate of silver, so that the assayer would honestly report low grade ore worth \$200 a ton. Nowednys I never allow any one to handle my crucibles or furnace, and I would not permit the most righteous man on earth to be present when I am assaying. Lots of good assayers have been so deceived by le

husiness excite the sharpers' best ability to scheme.

Ten years mo St. Louis was the best place in the United States for selling mining shares. The great fortunes that were made there in the enormous y rich granite mountain and the big Angeonda mines of Montana from investments of a few hundred dollars turned the heads of the St. Louis people. Then later when a half dozen comparatively poor men in St. Louis invested \$400, \$500 and \$500 each in the Portlant at Victor, Col., and the Pierce of Arizona, and got daily incomes of \$2,560 and \$4,000. St. Louis became a very fertile field for all agents and brokers who had any sort of a metal mining property to sell. Speaking of the rapid rise to fortune of some St. Louis investors, reminds one of the way a St. Louis salsonkeeper, John W. Watkins, became a millionaire. The story of his easy achievement of wealth set half the city wild, and ceused an investment of tens of thousanas of dollars in new mines. Among the patrons of Watkins's salson, in a cellar with sawdust on the floor, was a sheemaker. The latter got line of the towards, and one day, when the saloon-keeper urged the shoemaker to pay up or quite coming there, the shoemaker proposed that Watkins's should take some stock in the Esperana mine.

"I don't know anything about any mine. All

wattins should take some stock in the Esperarza mine.

I don't know anything about any mine. All I want is my money," said Watkins.

"It want is my money," said Watkins.

"it these 500 shares of Esperanza stock must be worth something. I gave \$50 for them to an honest Mexican when I was in E.Paso and you min't takin' no risk when I give it to you for \$20 worth of drinks I owe you," or lied the shoemaker.

"Weil I'm chump enough to go you. Give me the stock and I il call the debt square." answered Watkins, glat to get a bad bill off his books and out of his mind.

That was in the spring of 1884. For a year and a hall the stock lay unthought of in the drawer at the rear of Watkins's bar. A stranger came there in the fall of 1885 and casually asked Watkins if he had any mining stock to sell. The saloonkeeper hunted around and found the certificate of the shares of the Esperanza.

"I'll tell you what I'll do just for the luck of the saloonkeeper hunted for the luck of the saloonkeeper hunted around and found the certificate of the shares of the

Esparaza.
"Til tell vou what I'll do just for the luck of
the thing," said the stranger between drinks.
"I'll just give you \$100 for that. I've never
owned mining stock, but somehow that name
Esperanza sounds good enough to be a mascot
to the."

ber heard the conversation, and the moment he mard the word E-peraitza he was all attention, cliving Warkins a significant wink he warned Warkins not to sell. The conversation between the sales k per and the stranger ceased and the lit r went away promising to return in the evening to get a refusal or acceptance of his offer for the shares. Then Warkins's friend told the salesankeeper that only a few days before the had read in a Denver newspaper about a very rich vein of gold ore that had been struck in the Espiranza mine of Sonora. Mexico. Warkins investigated and found the news was true. It seems that for seven years the Esperanza by like because of litigation and a lot of obstacles in the way of poor ore and no water to work the property. When the lawsuit had been cleared away new majority stockholders took hold of the abandoned mine and soon ran on quartz that ran as high as \$120 a ten. The Esperanza used to pay dividends of from \$7 to \$10 a share a week. Warkins bought more alock in the mine and for four years his income was about sirty thousand dellars a year. He finally soid the same stock which had cost him \$20 worth of drinks for \$39,000.

GEN. OTIS'S DEATH REPORT Names of Soldiers Who Have Died in the

Philippines of Disease and Wounds. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department the following deaths since hat report: Nephrolithiasis: Nov. 7, Sixth Infantry,

John Smith, Company C. Gunshot wounds: Nov. 10, Thirty-third Infantry, Arthur D. Radgieshi, Serpeant-Major; Thirteenth Infantry, Charles E. White, Company K; Dec. 7, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar R Dolan, Company G; Dec. 21, Eleventh Cavalry, Joseph Kessinger, Troop D: Dec. 10, Thirty-fith Infantry, Raynerd Anderson, Com-

pany A (accidental).
Typhoid fever: Dec. 16, Third Artillery. Raymond Carpenter, Battery L: Dec. 7, Fourth Cavalry, Harry Reno, sergeant, Troop K: Dec. 19, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Claude B. Christmae, corporal, Company K; Dec. 19, Twenty-first Infantry, Henry C. Merriam, Company G; Dec. 17, Sixth Infantry, John I. Free, Company K: Dec. 22. United States transport Hooker, teenth Infantry, William Schneebele, Com-

James Conaway, cableman; Dec. 23, Fourteenth Infantry, William Schneebele, Company C.

Feritonitis; Dec. 20, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Paul Gains, Company I.

Ma'aria: Dec. 15, Twelith Infantry, George Burg Company I; Dec. 8, Twenty-second Infantry, Kenneth Bodenberger, Company A; Dec. 29, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Isaac Watson, Company F; Dec. 21, Thirteenth Infantry, Ianu H Klinck, Company H; Dec. 12, Twenty-fourth Infantry, James Booker, Company K; Dec. 18, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Henry Cunningham, Company F; Dec. 19, Twenty-first Infantry, Edward Swanson, Company M; Pec. 5, Twenty-second Infantry, D. Buck, Company A; Dec. 4, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Fred Morfoel, Company K; Dec. 22, Hospital Corps, Albert Dushlig; Dec. 22, Fourteenth Infantry, Oscar P, Roske, Company G.

Drowned: Inc. 14, pear Nirbican, Luzon, accidentally, Thirty-third Infantry, Williams Agtell, Company K.

Intestinal trouble; Dec. 5, Twenty-second Infantry, George Motley, Company H.

D'arrhera: Dec. 27, Twenty-first Infantry, William Blouchir, Company I.

LAWTON AND THE INDIANS.

How He and an Agent Induced the Utes to Return to Their Reservation. From the Roston Transcript.

not only as a brave enemy in war, but a just and with the Indians was connected with the so called press was then peppered with despatches, somting the lindians as bent on a bloody errand and West of I tak was in a particularly desperate hood where the Indians were camped in represent ing conditions as very regions, and in asserting the need of using the military power to aver Secretary Hoke Smith had a good deal of con

F Day and as Day reported to him that the Indi and therefore could not be bent on a warfike errand a declined to call upon the Secretary of War to the troops which the Mormons considered a neces sity lie did confer with his colleague, however, ing that Lawton, then a Lieutenant Colonel confer with Day and report what military action was needed. When Lawton and Day came to gether it was the meeting of two of a kind as to policy in dealing with Indians. Day said. "I am ready to stake my life on the peaceful pur poses of my Indians. They have no idea of going to war, and those Mormons know it. All the Mormons are alming at is to induce the Govern-ment to send troops into a tab. so that the farmers for food provided and property destroyed. Why Indiana back? That will save time and trouble

for everybody and expense to the Government Lawton assented, and as soon as the necessary preliminaries could be arranged the two men set off on horseback, with some pack mules carrying camp equipage and rations for the trip They were soon on the trail, and a few days rading brought them to the place where the Indians were encamped. A pow-wow was called, and Day and Lawton presented to the Indians a remainle view of the situation telling them it at they were transgressing the law, in a technical sense at least, in going over to Utah without permission, and that the Great Father would be displeased with them unless they were back. The Indians explained that they were hongry and had come to Utah, not to commit any depredations on like or property, but to hunt game. They teminded the white emissaries, also, that congress had once held out to them a promise which had never been diffilled, that they should be remaded to Utah as a place of rendence, where they could turn without molessation. Day and Lawton told them that they had no responsibility in connection with the acts of Congress, but had come simply with the message from the Great Father which they had just delivered, and they advised the Indians, as the part of friendship, to turn peace abit about and go back. The Indians reluctantly obeyed, although the journey across the bleak nountains, with the impediment of the women and children, caused them much suffering and the loss of a quantity of their live ricek. By and Lawton had brought rations enough with the model or reservation, without the firing of a gun, or more than the most trifling expense to the Government.

The Mormons, naturally, were much disturbed to the Government.

An elderly man who was identified yesterday as George L. Smith went to the massage establishment of Max Nitzart, at 1116 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night and requested treatment. He went to a room and while the bathkeeper was absent he fell in convulsions to the floor and died a few minutes later. It is said that he lived in Rome,

TACOMA, Dec. 24.-Missionary William Simp-Thibet for seven years under the Chritsian M'ssienary Alliance of New York, returned to-day for a year's rea!. He says it will take many years to Christianize Thibet, and he cites many instances to show that crime and licentiousness rule there. Thibet for seven years under the Chritsian

The judge's youngest daughter came downstairs the other morning, full of a great discovery.

"The baby just woke up laughing," she declared. "He'd been asleep and dreaming."

"Huh" said the superior seven-year-old, "the baby can't dream. What could the baby dream about?"

"He dreamed about the time God made him!" indignantly persisted the youngest daughter.

IF YOU OWN BEAL ESTATE,

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BROOKLYN.

Our Great Annual Midwinter Muslin Underwear Sale Opens To-morrow.

Carloads of the very newest things in Muslin Underwear, the future fashions in Shirt

Waists, the stylish Wrappers, the most approved Corsets, the delicate Coverings for Infants, the Muslins, the Cambrics, the Nainsooks, the Sheets and Pillow Cases, and at

prices lower than cost to make.

LEAL ESTATE NEWS.

Due allowance being made for the fact that it was the week preceding the holidays, last week was fairly satisfactory to those interested their influence in reducing amount of busitained a nearly normal activity. There was a Totals. which have been active of late, and this is almost directly traceable to the erratic course of the stock market, but the main cause of the general decrease in business is to be found in the near approach of the holidays

deals which had been nearly consummated were either put off in letin tely or broken altogether as a result of conditions in Wall Street. Most of these deals related to purchases of private dwellings, but the same result was found in several transactions which involved investment proporties. The intending purchasers saw an opportunity to lean at bush rates the money they had decided to purchase property

Again, in the case of the nurchase of old enced by the high prices ruling in the struct-ural material market, and hoping that the new year night change this condition to some ex-tent, they jut of buying for the present

Another explains for the present
Another explains for the present influence that the scass of his on people. It is a
time of postponement of business of all kinds
that does not relate to the holi lays themselves. new year to enter upon new enterprises.

There were numerous small transactions

that proved the continued presence of a good undersone, and, in addition, there were several deals that would call for comment in the busiest of weeks. The immense number of plans filed for new buildings must also be accepted as a leature of the week, although more importance has been attached to them than is their due. It is improbable that more than

The most important item in the news of the week was the decision of the Union Club to purchase a portion of the homan Catholic Or-phan Asylum plot from the syndicate which ports are to be credited, is the one thing which was vanted to decide the syndicate to complete the entire purchase of the asylum property. There is little fould that the price which the club has offered for the paperty.

\$700,000, will be accepted.

The improvements on the remaining picts second street, opposite the asylum property, is a drawback to the development of the plots a drawback to the development of the plots fronting on that street, and it is reported that the syndicate is negotiating for the stables in order to replace them by more presentable structures. Several of the members of the studicate have signified their willingness to take up one or more lots each for residence purposes, and many prominent business upon outside of the syndicate have inquired of the brokers with the same purpose. Firms of builders, more or less priminent have submitted offers, and the evidence is that there will be little difficulty in disposing of the property. The last steps in the transaction call for the signing of the centra t- 1 v Archbishon Corrigan, in accordance with the Church law. His signature was added to those of Messrs Barney and Shedon for the syndicate and John D. Crimmins for the trustices, in the presence of the committee of the discose at the Archbishop's residence of Saturday, and the deal was completed.

the committee of the discesse at the Archibishop's residence on Saturday, and the deal was completed.

The other sales of the week included that of the ten-story office building at Broadway and White street to James B. Haggin for \$1800,000, the building No. 70. Fifth sevence, the silk factory buildings Nos. 510. to 528. West Thirty-fifth street, Nos. 7 and 80 thatham square, where a seven-story relating house will be build those 30 theory street, once the silt of the infamous "Gothum Court; several downtown mismess properties and two apartment houses. The usua manufact of soles of lats and temporals were reported, and the dwellings. 22 Last Fiftieth street, 208 West Seventy-second street, it first Seventy-fifth street, and 7218 N. Neholas useum.

The week in the auction form was without interest. The sales were most by a cr suit of foreclosure proceedings, and the plaintills were conspicuous among the layers.

The tables irrinted below show the vast amount of building panned during the week. The greater part of the increase over last week signification of construction and it went into effect on Friday at 4 o'clock.

The tables of convenances and mortigates provide interesting comparisons for the two weeks. The increase was not shown in buildings alone. A gain of more than 50 per cent, is found in the cast eyances, while the increase in the value of the mortigages is also surprising. These gains relate to the values alone, not the numbers, aithough in the case of the mortigages the increase in number is noticeable.

The following are the tables by districts of the conveyances, mortgages and projected

. 2.6 131 \$2,636,207 60 768,808 66 1,428,408 40 800,602 82 857,441 .831 \$4,473,949

The following are the for the week ending Satur	corres	pend Dec. 1	ing tables
CONVEYA	erm.		
2,777	0.00	No	
	150	A 4 1 1	A. Of mounts
Downtown	100	79.44	\$441,050
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Harlem	1.3	195.5	144,319
Particular and a second	1-0		175.574
Brut	1-0	0.4	1741, altri
Totals		148	\$1,287,000
MORTON	ES.		
		No	A manager
Downtown			1041.12
est Side		47	7:14 00
Wast wide			
Was; side Harlem	2237.80	0.1	(30), 238
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132D ST., 48 EAST-Model spartments; 4 large per comes all improvements; but water furnished; rent \$11 to \$15, private halls and stairs carpeted, Apply on premises.

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centrally beated, transition, the deem single and sential beated, transition for the property of the proper ST. ALHAN'S P. W. DE POREST, PROP. A. 7 and a Fast filed at Control bectom; desirable mones, private baths, partocalining room. 43 RD ST TAST Hardsomer form shed rooms to the Lorentz select the phone select neighbor to the converse select neighbor to the rest of table mests accommodated, references required.

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